## WASHINGTON.

AN UNGRATEFUL REPUBLIC.

Refusal of the Senate to Pension Mrs. Lincoln.

Woman's Rights Ignored-No Women Census Takers Allowed.

Fight in Both Houses Over Railroad Land Jobs.

Washington Radicals Quarrelling Over the Spoils.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870.

The Senate Refuse to Pension the Widow of President Lincoln. The Senate Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the House bill granting a pension of \$3,000 per annum to Mary Lincoln, say in their report made to-day that although by the constitution of the United States the President is made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, he is a civil and not a military officer. The death of President Lincoln oc-curred while he was engaged in business of civil life. There was no principle on which pensions had hitherto been granted in this country which would warrant the passing of this Sill. No provision of this nature has ever been made for the idows or families of any one of the Presidents or other civil officers of the United States, although many of them, like Mr. Lincoln, rendered most exalted service to the country; and two of the Presidents died while in office, and the families of some of them were left in very slender pecuniary circumstances. There is nothing, so far, to dis-tinguish this case from that of a great body of civil officers of the government, who, of all grades, from the highest to the lowest, from the carliest period, have lost their lives white in the performance of public duties, and have left behind them widows and orphans in be reavement, aggravated by poverty and want. It has not been deemed advisable in a free country to provide permanent empluments in favor of the families igh officers of the State, as in European countries; as when eminent officers end their official term they occome equal, but not superior, members of society. The committee are constrained to find, from the facts before them, that Mrs. Lincoln is not in fact in the destitute condition which has been represented, and that her means must be reasonably sufficient to the just necessity of a citizen of the United States, either at home or abroad. A recapitulation of her assets show that the balance of salary for her husband's unexpired year was \$22,000, and that on the 13th of November, 1867, she received as her share of the personal estate of President Lincoln \$36,765 60 (the same sum being also given to her minor son Thomas), making her total cash assets \$58,765 00, in addition to which there is some unproductive real esta e of which the committee have taken no account. They have good reason to believe she also received no inconsiderable amount of clothing, plate, household goods, &c., after the death of Mr. Lincoln, which, in considering her pecuniary condition, should be added to the above mentioned sum. Subscriptions were opened for Mrs. Lincoln, but the committee are not informed what amount has been realized. Mrs. Lincoln does not seem to urge her claim entirely on the ground of actual want of the comforts of life. In her petition transmitted from Frankfort praying for a pension she states she has been advised to try the mineral waters during the summer, and then to go to Italy that my financial means do not permit me to take advantage of the urgent advice given me, nor can I live in a style becoming the widow of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation, though I live a mically as I can." The committee say from the standpoint of a European king dom and European society this, very proba bly, is correct; but in a republican country, where there is no distinction of rank, and where all duties are measured largely by the means of per-

Mrs. Lincoln, and therefore recommend that the bill

formance, the committee think a fortune of \$60,000 or even one-third of that sum, for a lady must take

her out of the category of those whose necessities

in consequence of the casualties of public service

give them a claim upon the Tre asury. After other

arguments the committee conclude by saying:-

think that either sentiment or duty requires a fur-

ther provision in accordance with the request of

Pratt, Spencer, Howell and McCreery.
The Northern Pacific Railroad Land Grant. The House spent the greater part of the day in filibustering on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill. This measure, which passed the Senate some time ago, is suspected of having a huge nigger hid away in the woodpile, and a violent opposition was de veloped as soon as the bill came up. Mr. Wheeler of New York, who, as chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, had charge of the bill, refused to admit of any amendments, which served to make additional enemies for the bill. The opponents of the measure finally succeeded in effecting an adjournment without action on the bill. The opposition to the bill to-day was owing to the in hopes of being able to muster sufficient force next week to prevent its passage.

The Ohlo and James River Canal. On motion of Mr. Willey, the Senate recently directed the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey and examination to be made of the line of water communication pe-tween the James and Ohio rivers, with a view of ascertaining the practicability and utility of such water communication for the transportation of military and commercial supplies. To-day the committee were, at their own request, discharged from the further consideration of the subject. As ex-planatory of the reason for their request they submitted to the Senate a letter on the subject from General Humphrey, Chief of Engineers, in which he says that the propriety of reviving at this time the old project of a continuous canal navigation to the Ohio river by this route is questionable. Judging by the analogous improvements—the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Pennsylvania canals, and in view of the probable speedy completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railros, the latter, in his opinion, would serve mile tary purposes better than a canal and would probably supplant any canal likely to be built, necessarily limit water and encumpered with the amount of lockage indispensable to overcome the intervening eleva-tion. It is stated the proposed examination and survey would cost about \$10,000 and could be made in four months. The letter says further that while over some of this route partial surveys were made by the government a number of years ago it has not yet been ascertained whether a canal of large dimen-

Republican Nomination for Waver-Split

Among the Radicals. The Republican Mayoralty Nominating Conven tion met to-day at Union League Hall, where the Bowen men appeared to be largely in the ascendant, so far as numbers went, and, as the various wards had two sets of delegates, the indications favored discussion the delegates representing both the Bowen and Richards interest were admitted; but subsequently the Richards men withdrew and organized at another hall, where Mr. A. C. Richards the present Chief of Police of this District, was nominated. The first Convention nominated Mr. Bowen. It was understood that Mr. Richards would decline, in which case the Convention which nominated him would support Mr. Matthew G. Emery, who is already in nomination as a reform candidate; but, contrary to expectation, the Major accepted the

about the holds where the conventions were held. party feeling being very high. The nominees are all identified with the republican party, the demorats having no one in the field.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, has didressed a letter to the United States Marsual for the Southern District of Ohio, as follows :-

the Southern District of Ohio, as follows:—
Your report of sub-divisions and assistants, received and acknowledged on the 4th inst, contains the names of Latticia Furlear and Sarah Burgoyne as assistant marshals for the sub-divisions respectively of the Southern district of Ohio. These appear to be the names of the Southern district of Ohio. These appear to be the names of the Southern district of the instructed to inform you that such appointment is a sub-division of the sub-division of May 23, 1850. You will please and if the original appointees are neeligible under this rule you will at once proceed to make new appointments to these positions.

Senator Sherman's Bill Reducing Taxes.

The amount of reduction of taxes as proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman 18 as follows.—On income \$14,000,000: 80162, 85, 263,000.

the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman is as follows:—On income, \$14,000,000; sales, \$8,763,600; gross receipts, \$0,632,000; articles in schedule A, \$805,000; salaries of United States officers, \$033,000; passports, \$27,000; legaciós and successions, \$2,848,000; miscellaneous, \$448,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which include license taxes and all taxes on employment, \$9,311,000—total, \$43,007,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force:-On distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, gas, income at the rate of three per cent. All the stamp taxes or taxes collect-

able are to be collected by stamps.

The New Orleans and Mexican Steamship

New Orleans to the republic of Mexico, touching at the ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, Tobasco, Laguna Campeche, Sisal and thence via Havana and back to New Orleans, was taken up to-day in the Senauc Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and, after considerable discussion, it was serreed to report (avorably. The action of the comagreed to report favorably. The action of the com mittee is in the nature of a substitute for the original bill. It provides for a semi-monthly line of steamers between the ports above mentioned, at Havana, to make connection with the Hoston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore steamers running to the Gulf, the contract to be made with the Postmaster General for ten years, the compensation to be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the first five years and one hundred thousand dollars for the other five years. The granting of a subsidy to the North American Steamship Company, from New York to Bremen or Antwerp, was also taken up, but no action was had.

Southern Transcontinental Railway. It has already been stated that last night a sub committee of the House Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to recommend a Southern Pacific Railroad on the thirty-second parallel, from San Diego, Cal., to Marshall, Texas, and to grant the franchise to the Southern Transcontinental Rallway Company. The route fixed upon, the gauge of the road and the provision of the bill relating to the running arrangements with connecting roads are such as were suggested by the committee of the Guf States men, com-posed of Messrs. Sheldon, Sherrot, Perce and Clark. The Southwestern States are to be liberally represented by incorporators from among their citizens. This result has been reached after considerable discussion. A fear that longer delay might jeopard the passing of an act chartering a company with fliberal aid has brought together all the Representatives from the Gulf States, who believe that the opposition in the Senate will cease and that the bill

Remuneration of Naval Constructors.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, of which Mr. Cragin is chairman, had a long debate today in regard to the rumuneration of naval construc-tors for losses sustained in their contracts with the building vessels-of-war. The committee finally egreed to permit these naval construc-tors to go to the Court of Claims of the United States for a rehearing of their cases in relation to extra compensation. These contractors state that their heaviest losses and increased expenditures were incurred in the frequent changes and alterations in plans interposed by the government at different times during the construction of vessels.

Commercial Statistics-Decrease of Imports. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes from advance sheets of an abstract of monthly report No. 7, current series, the following mformation:—Tt ; value of foreign commodities re-maining in warehouses of the United States January 31, 1870, was \$52,679,725, against \$38,385,327 on January 31, 1869. Reducing the total value of domestic exports for the seven months ending January 31, 1870, to added to the amount of the re-exports for the same period, shows an excess of imports over exports of

For the corresponding seven months ending January 31, 1860, the excess of imports over exports was \$33,852,178. Of the total gold value of the domestic exports for the seven months, ending January 81. 1870, \$205,172,752 consisted of merchandise, and ponding period of the last fiscal year the value of merchandise amounted to \$145,182,656, and specie and bullion to \$28,686,707.

Sulina, Turkey, Declared a Free Port. The Department of State has received official in-formation that Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube river, has been declared a free port by the government of Turkey.

Receipts from Customs. The receipts from customs for the week ending April 30 were as follows:—At Boston, \$476,550; at New York, \$2,601,000; at Philadelphia, \$242,546; at Baltimore, \$234,713; at New Orleans (April 23), \$128,638; at San Francisco (April 23), \$133,593 Total, \$3,817,040.

Postal Changes in New York. The following changes were made by the Post-master General to-day:—David T. Payne appointed vice A. C. Hall, resigned; Peter Condyat appointed Postmaster at Eden Valley, Erle county, N. Y., vice

Henry B. Case, resigned.

Association of Druggists and Apothecaries.

The United States Pharmaceutical Association, in session at the National Medical College, to day accepted Profsesor Herman Thomas, M. L., a delegate from the Philadelphia Women's Medical College. This is the first time a women's college has been re presented in any of the national bodies in connection with medicine. The association is attended by pharmaceutists-about fifty in number-from all parts of the country. To-day they were occupied in fixing the standard of all medical preparations for

the ensuing decade. Personal.

Patrick Jones, Postmaster of New York, arrived here this evening and had an interview of several hours with the Postmaster General on business connected with the New York Post office.

Judge Pierrepont did not leave for New York city this evening, as he expected, owing to his business with the Secretary of the Treasury not being completed. Mr. Phelps, Assistant District Attorney, is another person mentioned as successor to Judge Pierrepont. There is a strong pressure also being made in favor of General Barlow. The Judge's name is now being talked of in connection with the Attornev Generalship. Naturally the wiseacres have to provide for him, and this is the way in which they have done it. Resolutions Reported by the Paraguayan In-

vestigation Committee.
The following are the resolutions reported to-day by Mr. Orth from the Committee on Foreign Af-

Resolved, That Rear Admiral S. W. Godon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburn in reaching the government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as commander of the South Atlantic squadron.

Resolved, That Resers, Bliss and Masterman were members of the personal suite of Mr. Washburn, and were therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the officers of the United States.

Resolved, That the foreble arrest and detention of Messra. Bliss and Masterman by the government of Paraguay was a violation of the law of nations and a gross insuit to the honor and dignity of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the action of the President in withdrawing our Minister, General McMahon, from the government of Paraguay, and in declining to hold further diplomatic intercourse with said government.

Recolved, That it is clearly the duty of our naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy by such naval officers towards such diplomatic officers, shall be the subject of inquiry and punishment by the Navy Department.

The following was presented by Fernando Wood,

The following was presented by Fernando Wood, as the view of Mr. Swann, who was absent:-

Resolved, That the forcible arrest and detention of Mesers. Blies and Masterman while under the protection of the American dag was an ourage which demanded prompt American flag was an ourage which demanded prompt reparation.

Second—That in submitting to the insult of President Lopez in his refusal to grant passports to Mesars, Bliss and Master-ban, and is separating himself from them in the streets of

and leaving them in the hands and at the mercy again authorities, was a serious compromise of it day, and could not be justified upon any consideration of the leaving the personal safety, and that Minister Washburn, is position and the honor of his fan, ought noted his passport until permitted to withdraw will of his leaving.

proval.

Note: That no legislation is required on the part of Con-press growing out of the facts stated in this record and the correspondence now on the in the State and Navy Depart-

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870. REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES,
Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Pensions, reported the Senate bill to grant a pension to Mrs.
Lincoln, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. The bill was accompanied by a report, which was

poned. The bill was accompanied by a report, which was ordered to be ploted.

Mr. Wilson, (rsp.) of Mars., from the Military Committee, reported, with an amendment, the House bill authorizing the becretary of War to lease suitable buildings for military purposes in New York city.

Mr. DEAKE, (rsp.) of Mo., from the Naval Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to promote the accurring of efficient seamen for the navy.

Mr. Vickers, (dem.) of Md., from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely the bill to regulate the importation of immigrants under the labor contracts.

Mr. McDonald, (rsp.) of Ark., from the Committee on Post Offices and Fost Monds, reported with amendments the bill authorizing mail steambilly service between New Orleans and certain ports in Mexico.

Mr. Vickers, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to establish water gauges and have daily observational pands along the Mississippi river and its principal inbullaries.

without amendment the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to establish wheter gauges and have dully ober a light pade along the Mississippi river and its principal libidiaries.

THE PELAWARE HAY BERAKWATER.

Mr. SALLSBURY, (dem.) of Del., introduced a bill granting Selb-100 or of the proceeds of the public lands to the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company to aid in the construction of a piec in Delisware boy, near Lewes.

The House resolution for a final adjournment on the 4th of July was taken up and liscussed without action until the expiration of the morphy of selb-100 or of the property of the public lands of the property of the public lands of the morphy of the public lands of the property of the public lands of the public lands of the property of the public lands of the p

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 5, 1870. Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.,) of N. Y., introduced a bill appropri-

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Elec-tions, reported a bill regulating compensation in cases of con-tested elections. Recommitted. It provides that no money shall be paid either as mileage or compensation to the sitting member or the contestant while the contest is pending and undecided, and after it is decided the mileage and compensa-tion are to be paid to the person to whom the seat is awarded. The person against whom the claim is decided is only to be allowed an amount to cover nis actual expenses in prosecut-ing or defending his right to the seat. The act is not to apply to the Forty-first Congress. 

Captain David Beatty's company
Tennessee. Passed.
Mr. Hoopen, (rep.) of Utah, introduced a bill granting
land to aid the reciamation of desert lands in Utah. Re-

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Utah, introduced a bill granting land to aid the reclamation of desert lands in Utah. Referred.

The House then went into the business of the morning hour, being the buil to regulate the civil service.

Mr. PETERIS, (rep.) of Ne., presented as an argument against the bill a leter from a cripple in the employ of the government, at Washington, pleading the claims of his class as against the provisions of the bill.

Mr. JERGKES, (rep.) of R. I., rose to close the debate, and gave notice that he would move to recommit the bill and amendments to the Committee on the Civil Service. He vicided a part of his time to Mr. BENTON, who demounced the bill as impolitic and impracticable; and to Mr. Kelly, who announced his adhesion to what appeared to be an unpopular measure in the House.

Mr. JERGKES and he was not disappointed at the reception which the bill had experienced. He believed that if two hundred and twenty-eight men were drawn by lot from among the people of the United States there would be fewer found among them opposed to this measure than were to found among the members of the House. The opposition aroas from the very defects of the present system. One object of the bill was to save to found among them opposed to this measure than were to found among them opposed to the bill was to save to found among them of the proper that it was impossible to reform the public offices in reply to the objection of Mr. Maynard, that this bill removed power further from the people, he asked what chance the people had now to gain admission to the minor offices? Who ever gained any appointment now except through political or personal influence? As to the objection made by Mr. Peters, that it was impossible to reform the public offices in New York, he said that if the government could not do that it should abdicate its duties. He admitted that one of the great forces of corruption was in New York, but because it was great the greater was the duty to grapple with it. The government lost millions every mouth

that he mind good reasons for the opposition of Meastra-Peters and Be., ion in the fact that the Sities of Maine and New Hampshire had as many employes in the Treacury Department as eighteen other States.

Mr. Er.A., (rep.) of N. H., asked whether there were more defections among government employes than among the clergy or any other class of men?

Mr. JENGERS replied that there were ten to one. Hundreds of those defections were never heard of. Clerks sailed constantly out of the great custom houses with public money in their pockets and were never prosecuted. He appealed to the people from their representatives on this question, and said that the people had spoken in favor of this measure by the aimest unanimous voice of the press.

Mr. Scheneck, (rep.) of Ohio, said he had watched the great ability and patient labor with which the gentleman from khoue Island had prosecuted his purpose, and he hanked him for that labor. Having no time to present any argument on the general subject of the proposition he wished to say that the gentleman could hardly put the bill in any shape, so long as its principle was preserved; that he (Mr. Schenck) would not give his heavy support as the limitation of a salutary are minch needed reform.

Mr. JENGERS moved that the bill and ammondments be recommitted.

committed.

Amendments were offered by Mr. ARNELL, providing that the bill shall apply without distinction as to sex; by Mr. Loudinghor, looking to the equal proportion of officers among the States, and by Mr. O'Nell, to strike out the payment of fees for examination and certificates. The bill and amendments were then recommitted and ordered to be printed.

printed.

THE PARAGUAY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in the matter of the Paraguay investigation, and garen notice that he would call it up for action as soon as possible.

Mr. WOOF, (dam.) of N. Y., presented the views of the minority, as prepared by Mesars. Swann and Willard, and stated that he coincided with some of the resolutions reported both by the majority and inhority, but did not think there was anything in the record calling for any action by the house.

the House DUSTAINS ON THE SPIAKER'S TABLE.

The House then went into the business on the Speaker's table, and dispused thereof as follows:

The Semale successful to the House bill for the relief of Messre, S. Dale & Co. was concurred in.

The Semale mendment to the House bill to confirm the title of William M. Garvey to a certain tract of land was concurred in.

The Semale amendment to the House bill limiting the appointment of certain officers of the Treasury Department was concurred in.

concurred in.

The Senate bill to establish an additional land district in The Senate bill to establish all adultable.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAUROAD.

The Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its conductor the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage.

Mr. WHERLER, (Pc.) of N. Y., moved to put the bill on its passage and addressed the House in explanation and advo-

passage and addressed the House in explanation of it.

Mr. Hawley, (rep.) of Ill., proposed to offer an amendment requiring all the land granted to the company to be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than 150 acres to any one person, and for a price not exceeding \$2.50 an acre; and made an argument in support of that proposition.

Nr. WILSON, (dem.) of Minn., advocated the amendment of the Wilson, (dem.) of Minn., advocated the amendment and opposed the bill and the land grant system as being wrong in principle and an outrage on the tapayers. This road had already received 45,00% of acres of public land, and this bill proposed to give it 2,25,000 more. He supposed, however, that it would be passed to the thought he saw in that provision of it which required American appulse the saw in the road a combination between the land appulse the saw in the road a combination between the land appulse the tigh protectionists; and he intimated that Mr. Wheeler, the clustrums of the Pacific Railroad Committee, had in his other capacity as chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill lent his sid to that combination.

Mr. CONGER, rep.) of Mich., advocated the bill, contending that the land was valueless without railroads.

Mr. El.A opposed the bill as a plunder measure which proposed to mortgage to the more plenders of Europe more land than would make up a dozen of their little kingdoms; which

proposed to bring in millions of the Pagans of Asia to com-pete with the farmers and laborers of the West, and which proposed to enrich the Jay Cookes and money lenders of the nied States. Mr. O'NELL, supported the bill, defended the reputation of y Cooke & Co. as honorable capitalists, and claimed that a Sinte of Pennsylvania was the pioneer of the system of internal improvements.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Washington Territory, advocated the bill, and arguet against the amendment proposed by Mr. Hawley as calculated to throttle the company.

Mr. Cox, (cem., ) of N. Y., appeaded to Mr. Wheeler for one minute of time to express his views.

Mr. Warkler at declined, as lee had but five minutes of his hour left.

Mr. COX.—Then I put in my protest against this crucifixion between tariff and land grants. between until and fand grants.
Mr. VAN WYCK—I do the same.
Mr. WHENER closed the discussion, and demanded the
Previous question on the passage of the bill.
The previous question was accounted by a vote of 78 to 50,

Previous question on the passage of the previous question was seconded by a vote or to the credibiding all amendments.

Mr. Frilles, (dem.) of Pa., moved to lay the bill on the table. Regatived—vest 88, nays 85.

The motions to adjourn and to reconsider the vote ordering the mails question were made and negatived by yeas and the mails question were made and negatived by yeas and

Various other dilatory motions were made and voted on by yeas and nays.

Mr. Veoulikers, (dem.) of Ind., suggested that as there was little likelihood of being able to arrive at a result to-day it be agreed that the vote be taken on Wednesday.

Mr. WHIELLE SAID be had no being to be defined.

Mr. PARNEWOKTH, (rep.) of lit, asked Mr. Wheeler whether he would then allow his colleague's (Mr. Hawley's) amountment to be offered and voted on.

Mr. WHIELLE SAID he could not consent to that.

The proposed continues.

The proposed continues.

The strake having decided at a certain stage of the proceedings that a motion to adjourn was not in order, the decision was appealed from, and the appeal was laid on the table. Eas 115, nays in a specific process. After some further voting on dilatory motions,

Mr. Holas, (rep.) of Mass., inquired whether it was within the powers of one-dith of the members to defeat action.

The disakers stated that that had been so invariably the practice of the House that it was unnecessary to discuss it. It was decidedly within the power of a minority to prevent action on a bill, except when a motion to suspend the rules could be made, as on Mondays and for the last days of the assession.

could be made, as on Mondays and for the last days of the cession.

Mr. MANNAUR, (rep.) of Tenn., proposed a postponement of final sotion till Wednewlay.

Mr. MAPPILER had no objection to that.

Mr. SARGPNT, of Cal., (rep.) objected to any arrangement which did not provide for an amendment to be pending to protect the rights of notus settlers.

Mr. GULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., appealed to Mr. Wheeler to let Mr. Hawley's amendment be pending.

Mr. Which is positively declined to do so.

Pending these and other suggestions there was a good deal of confusion and excitement in the House and a manifest determination by the opposents of the measure not to yield their purpose to prevent a vote. Finally a motion to adjourn prevailed by yeas 78, lays of, and the house, at ten minutes to five o'clock, adjourned till Monday next, at twelve o'clock a suggestion of Mr. Schenck's that no business be done on Monday having been objected to.

#### THE CUBAN LEAGUE.

The Meeting Last Evening—Patriotic Caban Ladies—Spirited Proceedings. There was a special meeting of the Cuban League last evening in the west parlor of the Spingler House at eight o'clock. Before the proceedings began some elegant, rich and exquisite jewelry was exhibited. These gems were presented by self-denying and patriotic Cuban ladies, who think more of the liberties of the oppressed island than the womanly vanities of fashionable They consist of exquisite pins, sleeve buttons, eardrops, brooches wrought in stones of the purest water. A pair of sleeve buttons valued at \$500 was inspected, showing delicate construction and rare beauty. Diamonds completely encircled a large ruby solliaire, and the dazzle and contrast of the tints reflected a light which the beholder could not but believe was irradiated from the hearts of the fair donors. These jewels will be disposed of at a prize concert, on the last day of May, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. of May, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The meeting was called to order by General M. T. McMahob, and among those present were General C. K. Grabam, General Godon Granger, General Joseph Hayes, General Charles W. Darlang, Colonel Marchas, Colonel Ethan Allen and Major Lockwood.

General McManon, in calling the league to order said that the Cuban cause was flourishing; that organizations were being formed throughout the Union, especially at Savannah and St. Augustine and Charleston. He had seen General Jo Johnston, and this emiment gentleman had consented to take the almitative in the Southern movemen's. From advices received from Syracuse, New England, Maryland and Philadelphia, there were active measures being taken for emiciency, to accomplish the building up of a strong support for the patriot army in Cuba.

A copy of the Star of Cuba, a Spanish American paper, was then exhibited, as the organ of the league.

A copy of the Star of Cuba, a spanish American paper, was then exhibited, as the organ of the league.

The treasurer made a report, showing the sound financial condition of the league.

Several speakers then entered into a discussion—the tendency of which was to favor the dissemination of views that would create a strong national sentiment throughout the Union in rayor of the Cuban cause. General Lockwood ver appointed secretary, A committee of twenty was then by resolution decided upon unanimously, any seven of whom would constitute a quorum. The object of this committee is to consolidate the Cuban organizations throughout the Ution; to keep up a perpetual correspondence with branch leagues and advance and further the Cuban cause by every expedient in its power. General McMahon announced that he would publish the appointees on the committee after due deliberation. The Estrella was then made the ordical organ of the league, subject to the action of the Executive Committee yet to be appointed. Articles were called for touching upon the commerce, resources, topographical advantages and military features indigenous to the island. Considerable discussion followed upon the future conduct of the league, all showing the enthusiasen and zeal of its members, General Graham offered his office, tip Broadway, as the headquarders of the organization. No further important business was transacted. Adjourned.

# - THE NATIONAL GAME.

Eckford vs. Oriental. The young Orientals were very unfortunate yesterday in their second game with the Eckfords. Their efforts deserve a better score than that set down to tiem ; for although defeat stared them in the face from very first, they played courageously, never flinching for an instant. The Eckfords, on the other hand, nad all the luck, and it is somewhat unaccountable that no better was done by them. The full score is

Union vs. Rose Hill. The Rose Hill Club, or St. John's College students played a very handsome game yesterday with the Union Club, at Tremont, as the below printed table

ROSE HILL Total...... 27 10 9 15 Total..... 27 16 13 18 The game between the Atlantics and Harmonics yesterday resulted in a victory for the former score of 29 to 6. Ferguson did not play.

To-day-Mutual and Union, at Union grounds. Saturday-Mutual and Star, at Union grounds.

### RIGHTS OF CHILDREN.

Lecture of Mrs. Celia Burleigh.

The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, was well illed last evening with woman's rights women, lovers of helpless children and the admirers of Mrs. Celia Burleigh, the occasion being the lecture by this accomplished lady on "Rights of Children." Several of the sisterhood of Sorosis were on the platform during the lecture, and ministered to their fair brows with affected nonchalance with fans of oriental and

during the sectore, and ministered to their fair brows with affected nonchadance with fans of oriental and rainbow style.

Mrs. Burleigh was introduced in a few appropriate remarks by Mrs. C. Wilhour, certainly the most accomplished of those who have taken the strong minded women's platform.

Mrs. Burleigh bears traces of thought on her countenance, and now that she is declining into the seare and yellow leaf, and has steamed past the vanities and frivoities of the youthful members of her sex, the severe look that she carries sits with some grace. She is above the mediam height, and has the general bearing of a respectable school teacher. She is self-possessed, and talks passion and fervid words without visible emotion. Her bright blue eyes are partially concealed by heavy glasses. If her words and manner be a correct index to her heart she is undoubtedly unchivalrous toward her own fair sex, as she addressed her audience as gentlemen and ladies, placing decided emphasis on the first word, and throughmasculine.

She sail:—It is an exploded idea that children.

masculine.
She said:—It is an exploded idea that children have no rights which adults are bound to respect, but the fact remains that their rights are almost totally ignored. The first right of the child is to be

well born. The child that is the offspring of appetite is cheated at the outset. Good health, good habits and intelligent love form the groundwork of success and uscfulness to after life. She warned her hearers to tread softly in the presence of the great mystery of child-hood, while she ingered with it in the twillight vestibule of its existence for a few moments. Thousands of children are annually lost to the community by inhaining the frames of the paternal cigar and breathing the fend air surrounding a gin-brinking nurse. The child should be taught that obedience to its parent is a law from which there is no appeal. Teach your boy to act independently, teach him his rights and teach him to claim them. The girl should be taught the use of the chisel, the hammer and the jackknife, to enable her to drive a nail or tighten a screw in an emergency. After elaborating in her own easy diction and thoughtful manner on those and on other collateral great principles Mrs. Burleigh brought her admirable lecture to a close.

#### TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Destruction of the Silver Spring Paper Mill, at Bloomfield, N. J.-Estimated Less Over \$150,000-Scenes, Incidents, Accidents and Narrow Escapes.

Bloomfield, a delightfully situated rurality of New Jersey, distant about fourteen miles from this city, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, was the scene, late on Wednesday night, of a fire, followed by terrific boiler explosion, whereby property to the extent of over \$150,000 was destroyed in the twink ling of an eye. Happily no lives were lost, though wenty or thirty were imminently jeopardized.

Just about midnight it was discovered by the workmen in the extensive Silver Spring paper mill, ocated about a mile west of the village, that a fire had broken out alongside one of the steam generating boilers fixed in a section off from the main building Everything was going on in full blast at the time, the night gang of men being all on post. The alarm was at once given, and all hands stopped work and proceeded to take mea-sures for the extinction of the fire. But little apparatus for such a purpose was on hand, and the building being constructed of wood, the dames increased in violence with rapulity. Within half an hour from the sounding of the alarm, and while the villagers were crowding to the snot.

went the entire structure, with a report equal to that caused by a ship of the line's broadside,

went the entire structure, with a report equal to that caused by a ship of the line's broadside, filling the air with monster fragments of boilers, machinery, limber and thousands of bricks, paralyzing temporarily every one within a radius of at least naif a mile. An iron receiving tank, naving a capacity of 3,800 gaions, used for holding at least a least a hundred feet. It handed on the other side of the water bulk head frame building standing in front of the mill. The two main boilers, measuring each seven by twenty-four feet, were hurled in duferent directions, one of them having been blown into five or six hoge fragment. The large brick smoke-stack, seventy feet high, was hurled slinest intact into the ar in like manner, and fell in myriads of pieces about the place.

THE MAIN BUILDING

was a two story frame, covering an area of about 10 square feet, lend was solidly constructed on a stone foundation. It had been in working order about three years and contained the finest and costless of machine, y, one piece alone having recentive cost \$16,000. It was only last week that the insurance inspector visited the mill and remarked that it was one of the finest risks in the country. There was one of the finest risks in the country. There was comparatively little stock stored on the premises—not over litten tons of manifictured pape. The mill was the busilest when the Catastro, he to be place. About thirty mea were kept constantly employed. There was, however, a large quantity of raw material, such as bamboo pup. The mill was owned by a company, of which Amos Tonney, of No. 87 Madison avenue, this city, was Treasurer; E. G. Judson, Secretary, and G. W. Goddard, Superintendent, Mr. William D. Judson is also a stockholder.

Most Miracullous escares.

sa also a stockholder.

Among the MOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPES
were those of Mr. E. G. Judson, secretary of the company, and Johnson Walters, a workman. Mr. Judson resides a short distance west of the mill, and was aroused by the glarm of fire. Throwing on his garments he rashed abroad and had reached within a stone's throw of the burning building when the explosion book place. Directly towards him came bounding an immense piece of the rotary bide, some seven teet in diameter. He dropped toseastble and on recovering found the expected messenger of death lying a few feet in front of him. The large steam drum was lying not far off in another direction. Mr. Judson was not injured. The man Walters, while hurrying out of danger immediately after the explosion, was struck by a flying timber and premy budly sion, was struck by a flying timber and pretty badly sion, was struck by a flying timber and pretty badly furt in the spine. His clothes were taken clean of his body and his face and neck paintelly burned, His figuries shough serious are not considered fatal. He is the only person known to have been badly in-

He is the only person known to have been badly injured.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE
in the opinion of Mr. G. W. Goldard, the superintendent, as expressed yesterday afternoon to the HERALD reporter, may be explained in this wiscounterfree the property in the superintendent of the beating which connected the rotating part of the machinery having ourned of everything came to a standstil. The heat became interse in the region of the apparatus for subduing paper stock. Then the fierce heat on the head of the boller supering test in sicam, sind head of the Splosion. Mr. Goldard Excurentes every one from blame as regards the charge of carelessness finade in some quarters.

THE SCENER OF THE EXPLOSION.

As viewed by the Herald reporter yesterday afternoon, was indeed deplorable. Down on the margin of a beautiful pond was plied up an immense mass of debris, consisting of boller fragments, twisted pieces of machinery and charred timbers. On the right, on an eminence within a few yards stands the elegant suburban house of Mr. J. W. Potter. Nearer still is a house in which resides the freman, James Lafferly, who in common with Albert Wood, the other foreman, had a very narrow escape. The surroundings are of the most picturesque character. Several of the neighboring houses caught fire, but luckily, through the exertions of the villagers, were saved.

Mr. Tenny was called upon last evening at his

Mr. Tenny was called upon last evening at his Art. Tenny was called upon last evening at his residence by a gentleman attached to the Hexallo in order to obtain the list of insurances, but, being seriously indisposed, his lady declined disturbing him. The insurances are considerably less than the loss and are mostly sustained by New York companies.

### THE SEVENTH AT DRILL.

Parade of the Pet Regiment at Tompkins

Square.
According to previous announcement the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, assembled at Tompkinsquare yesterday, at four o'clock, for the purpose of practice and instruction in the school of battalion, current tactics. The regiment was 454 strong, rank and file, and was commanded by their excellent commander and ungainly rider Colonel Clarke. Brevet Colonel Fitzgeraid, the well known adjustant of the corps, was as energetic and effective as usual. The regiment entered the square in excellent order and assumed position under excellent direction. Line was formed at half-past four, when the usual salute was given. The right companies were slow in coming to the "present," but as the wind blew pretty striffy the fault was not theirs. The circumstance, however, pointed to the necessity of having orders given by the bugle, as directed for light infautry regiments. The movements in the school of the battallon, which followed, were, on the whole, satisfactory, though mistakes of company commanders which might be mentioned could have been avoided if line officers had been properly instructed. No paragraph in the book of tactics directs a company officer in front of his command to talk to his men while receiving orders from the colonel. The movements from right into line and close column by division were well executed, but in the other movements of the school some some of the officers were nervous and the men were consequently ediciess. On the whole, however, is has been said, the drill was quite greattable.

Brigadler General Varlan, General William Tweed, Jr., of the Governor's staff, and a number of other officers and gentlemen interested in the National Brevet Colone! Fitzgerald, the well known adjutant

#### A DOMESTIC DOG DESTROYER. For the past three years a well-to-do resident of

Morrisania, Westchester county, named Occhs, has periodically lost valuable dogs, which he had purchased at an expense of \$100 cach, as an amusement for the juvenile members of his family. Shortly after each canine pet had been delivered at the paternal mansion they would mysteriously disappear, and the ofter of a liberal reward through the newspapers, and by means of handbills which almost deluged the neighborhood at each successive disappearance, talled to bring any tidings of the lost animals. The last of these tiny quadrupels was non est inventure about three weeks since, when the usual but unavailing reward was offered. On Weinesday, while a man seryant was energed white washing an outhouse on the profiles of the gentleman named, he accidentally discovered the last missing dog in the excavation attached thereto, and a further search revealed the decared remains of all the missing animals. A feinale domestic was at once suspected, and on being chaiged with the slaughter denied it at first, but subsequen by acknowledged having posioned the "innocents" for the purpose of "getting them out of the way." The girl was summarily dismissed, and it is said received a parting salute from the calfskin worn by her employer while she was hurrying from the scene of her "dogged" transactions. chased at an expense of \$100 each, as an amusement

### MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Special Session of the Board of Aldermen-Much Business and Little Care-Veto from the Mayor-Passage of the Corporation Manual Resolution Over the Mayor's Veto-Other Jobs.

The Board of Aldermen assembled yesterday afternoon, pursuant to special call, and notwith-standing the fact that the day of their final official olution is at hand they showed a firm determi tion to die game. President Coman was one of the happlest looking of the crowd, although suffering from a swelling of his right foot, which he is compelled to assert is not caused by

THE GOUT. He filled his presidential chair as much as ever, and was obliged to keep a heavy cane poised in such a way as to ward off Colonel W. C. Rogers (stationer at large to the city government), and keep him from coming in contact with that sore foot, or to squeich him should he, in his nervous exuberance, happen to touch it. The majority of the other members did not seem to be overmuch happy. the fierce adherent of

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY, smiled occasionally, but it was not a healthy smile that overspread his countenance. He was after his friend Mayor Hall on the veto business.

Alderman O'Brien, just as natty as ever-nolwithstanding that his family, in consequence of its pro-minence in the youngsters' party, is doomed to die the death-answered "aye," in a pertectly regard

minence in the youngsters' party, is doomed to die the death—answered "aye," in a perfectly regard less manner.

Aldermon Croker, cleanly shaven and clerical in appearance, quistly chatted with his republican colleague Alderman Cregaer, probably about the chances in the coming campaign.

The members of the Board who were present were Alderman Coddy, Relily, Hughes, Scannell and Dimond.

A quorum being present business was commenced at once, after the usual preliminaries, by the introduction of a large number of the ordinary style of resolutions and ordinances. A very large proportion of the resolutions introduced were for granting permission to individuals to place

WATERING TROUGHS

In front of their premises. Judging from those resolutions the walering business must be on the increase, notwithstanding the sudden popularity of "gin and milk." There were also several resolutions adopted giving permission to individuals to erect gas lamps in front of their premises; so it would seem that the Aldermen want to have as much light as possible in their dying moments. Among the first papers introduced was

A vero Proom the Mayors

on the resolution passed by the Common Council granting permission to J. P. Weish to creet a shed for a carpenter shop on the bulk-head between piers 47 and 48 North river. The Mayor stares as his objections that it is not within the province of the Common Council organt such permission, under section thirty-eight of chapter 330 of the laws of 1870, in relation to the Department of Docks. On motion of Alderman Miller the mailer was referred to the Common Council to gent such permission, under section thirty-eight of chapter 330 of the laws of 1870, in relation to the Department of Docks. On motion of Alderman Miller the mailer was referred to the Common Council to gent such permission to the such the two message of the Mayor in relation to

The Corporation Manual, and that the Mayor vetoed the resolution on the ground that a Manual compiler at the time the resolution was alouted would be mea

relation to

PATENT PAVEMENTS

on Fifty-seventh street, from Lexington to Third avenue; Sixty-second street, from Fifth avenue to the East river: Seventy-eighth street, from First to Fifth avenue; Fiftieth street, from Fourth to Sixth avenue, and Prity-eighth street, from Sixth avenue, and the resolutions were adopted directing the Department of Public Works to advertise for bids for those lobs.

the bepartment of Public works to invertise for bids for those jobs, BELGIAN PAVEMENTS were ordered for Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; Water street, from Wall street to Old ship; Pearl street, from Whitehall street to Coenties ship; Twenty-fourth street, from Sixth to Tenth avenue, and Taird avenue, from 125th to 135th street.

were ordered for Carbsle street, from Washington to West street; Fortieth street, from Elevesth avenue to the North river, and First avenue, from Fortyminth to liftieth street; and

minth to liftieth street; and
was order d to be laid across Broadway opposite
No. 1,134, so that the dainty lads who resort thither
for their ight and toller may not soil their neatly
pelished boots or spatt r their fashionable trouserloons. Several complisioners of deeds were confirmed and a quantity of other business of no great
import transacted, after which the Board adjourned
and left the chamber in postersion of the young
man who draws a salary from the city as fancy penman for engrossing mutual admiration resolutions,

Baned of Assistant Aldermen This Board met yesterday afternoon, the President,

John Reilly, in the chair. A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the Common Council to compile the opinions ren-

the Common Council to compile the opinions rendered by the Corporation Counsel to the versions departments from January 5, 1865, and cause 5,000 copies of the same to be printed.

A resolution was adopted in favor of paving \$1,500 to George A. Dougherty for services rendered to the Bureau of Arrears as Redemption Clerk in 1864 and 1865.

Resolutions were then adopted requesting the Commissioners of Public Works to advertise for bids for laying down the Hamin wood pavement in Eighth avenue, from 124th to 135th street, and in 128th street, from Second to Sixih avenue.

The Board then adjourned till Monday.

### THE DEATH OF MISS CHESTER.

Explanation of the Mystery-Disease of the Liver the Cause of Death.

Purther light was yesterday thrown upon the case

of the woman who died at the Cosmopolitan Hotel under somewhat mysterious circumstances, particulars of which have heretolore appeared Herat.p. Tan name of the deceased was Char-lotte Louisa Chester, an unmarried woman, notte Louisa Chester, an unmarried woman, about thirty-two years of age. The home of deceased was at 21 South Bennett street, Boston, but most of the time for two years past size had lived in this city. The health of Miss Chester having become much impaired size made arrangements to return to her parents, and accordingly, on Saturday last, shipped her tranks and other effects on beard one of the Boston steamers, intending to take the same boat for home, but for some reason not yet explained the missed the boat. At a late hour in the evening Miss Chester met Samuel Biddle, night watchman of the Fall river line of steamers, and by request ne escorted her to the hotel. After her death the fact was telegraphed on to Mrs. Chester, in Boston, who arrived in this city yesterday morning to claim the remains of her daughter for interment. Dr. John Beach made a post mortem examination on the body, which showed conclusively that Miss Chester died from disease of the liver. After empanelling a jury foroner Rollins delivered the body over to the custody of Mrs. Chester, who left for Boston by the evening boat. The inquisition will be concluded to day if the witnesses make their appearance.

### BROOKLYN BOASO OF HEALTH.

Organization of the New Comulasion. Aldermen McGroarty, Thorn, Miller, Clancy, Watter, Eillott and Noian, the members of the Common Council appointed as a Board of Health at the evening at the City Hall, for the puapose of organiz-ering under the new law. Alderman Bergen, President of the Board of Aldermen, and acting Mayor, called the meeting to order, and the clerk proceeded to read certified copy of the act for the reorganization a certified copy of the act for the Feorganization of the Brooklyn Board of Health, Mr. William Bishop. City Cierk, officiating as secretary. There were also present Dr. George Cochran, Health Officer: Corporation Counsel William C. DeWitt and ex. Assublyman John C. Jacobs. Resolutions were passed unretting the cierk to notify the Metropolitan Board of Health of the organization of the Brooklyn Board, and requesting that all property belonging to the bureau be transferred to the newly created sanitary authorities; that the State Treasurer and City Comptroller be regularly notified of their organization; and that the Mayor and cierk prepare a code of rules and regulations for their observance. The Board then astourned.

A dastardly and cold-blooded attempt on the iffe of Mr. William Watson, residing near the village of West Farms, Westchester county, was made by an unknown ruffian who had invaded his premises a few days ago. The gentieman named having heard the report of a gun near his residence, at once suspected that his property was being trespassed upon by poachers, and, directed by the sound, he walked towards his preserve, where he found two men engaged shooting his squirrels. Upon his requesting them to desist, one of the poachers deliberately raised his gun and, pointing it at Mr. Watson, fired, the charge taking effect in the latter's dog, which was close to its master's feet. The rascals then made good their escape. unknown ruman who had invaded his premises a